

## Today's Metal Prices

### NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

New York, June 1.—Silver, 49 3/8c; lead, \$4.85@4.95; spelter, not quoted; copper, electrolytic, \$19.00.

# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

Forty-fifth Year—No. 122.

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TEN PAGES

Utah—Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight, cooler, Wednesday generally fair.

## Zeppelin Raiders Drop Ninety Bombs In Suburbs Of London

### TURKISH FORCES LOSE 40,000 MEN IN GALLIPOLI BATTLES

Battle Cruiser Sultan Selim, Formerly the Goeben, Virtually Dismantled—Recent Developments Cast Gloom Over Constantinople—British Submarine Raid Causes Panic in Turkish Capital—Strong Current of Opinion Favors Opening of the Straits and Negotiating for Peace.

Udine, Italy, June 1, 1:40 p. m., via Paris, 3:10 p. m.—Italian troops have occupied thirty-seven villages surrounding Cortina in Ampezzo valley. The troops which occupy these towns constitute the Italian army, which is invading the province of Trent from the east simultaneously with invasions from the south and west. The town of Cortina, occupation of which by the Italians was announced yesterday, lies sixty miles northeast of Trent. The municipal authorities of Cortina today sent a telegram to a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel expressing their loyalty to Italy. They also sent a telegram to Dowager Queen Margherita.

London, June 1, 5:01 p. m.—Ninety bombs were dropped in the raid on London last night by Zeppelin airships. Four persons were killed and a few were injured. No public buildings were damaged. This information was given out officially today.

London, June 1, 1:45 p. m.—A prisoner captured a fortnight ago in the Dardanelles, says that the Turkish losses in the defense of their position on the Gallipoli peninsula were, at that time, over 40,000 men.

This information was given out in an official statement in London today.

London, June 1, 4:25 p. m.—The Russian bark Montrosa was blown up by a mine last night in the North sea 25 miles from Spurn. The vessel sank. Her crew was landed at Hull today by a Norwegian steamer.

Rome, via Paris, June 1, 6:35 p. m.—Austrian aeroplanes have flown over Bari and Brindisi, seaports on the Adriatic in southern Italy. They threw bombs which killed one person and wounded two others.

Athens, June 1, via London, 11:36 a. m.—Latest advices reaching here from Constantinople are that the battle cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the Goeben, has been virtually dismantled. Recent developments at the Dardanelles are described as having cast a gloom over the Turkish capital, where a strong current of opinion is in favor of opening the straits and negotiating for peace. During the recent British submarine raid in the Sea of Marmora and off Constantinople there was a condition of panic in the city. The people shouted that the Russians were coming, and vessels were hastily withdrawn to the far end of the Golden Horn. Troops on board transport ships were disembarked and some guns were fired.

Raid Sobered Constantinople. Troops continue to arrive at Dardanelles by rail. They report that Constantinople was sobered by this raid. One of the results was the dispatch of all the troops available to the Dardanelles.

Talaat Bey had the Armenian patriarch brought before him. He remonstrated at the behavior of the Armenians, and warned the patriarch that conditions must improve.

Turks Repulse Allies. Constantinople, June 1, via London, 3:03 p. m.—An official announcement given out today reads:

"The enemy on Monday attacked our right wing near Abu Burnu, but they were repulsed. Their losses are estimated at 100 killed, and more dead were observed in the valley. Monday night the enemy attempted to recapture the trenches lost the previous day in their center by a surprise attack. They were repulsed everywhere and lost many in killed. We also took arms and ammunition. On the front of Seddul Bahr there have been exchanges of artillery and rifle fire."

Berlin War Statement. Berlin, June 1, via London.—The war office gave out the following statement:

"The French yesterday attempted to break through further. An attack on two and one-half miles (about 1 1/2 miles) directed against our positions between the Souchez-Bethune road and the brook at Carenchy broke down under our fire with heavy losses to the enemy. The only point at which a hand to hand battle developed was west of Souchez."

Review of War Situation. London, June 1, 12:26 p. m.—Zeppelin airships, long expected, reached London last night, but theropolis million inhabitants of the raid, and slept peacefully through the morning as they knew this morning are the brief facts in the raiders' report, which reports that the French press comments on Germany's reply to the United States' note of protest regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

Paris, June 1, 4:35 a. m.—Under the caption "What Will America Do?" the French press comments on Germany's reply to the United States' note of protest regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

Lusitania. All papers agree in characterizing the answer as another German diplomatic "blunder." They declare Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is endeavoring to open a controversy to gain time.

The Matin says the imperial chancellor invites the United States to abandon neutrality by exerting pressure on Great Britain to induce the latter country to give up her blockade. "That is to say, abandon her naval supremacy," in consideration of which the German admiralty would "cease assassinating the passengers and crews of unarmed ships."

The Journal believes Germany, notwithstanding the calm moderation of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan, who have resolved not to be forced into anything precipitate, will end by exasperating America.

The paper declares the president and his secretary of state are democratic leaders of a democratic nation who must follow rather than lead public opinion.

Paris, June 1, 2:40 p. m.—The French war this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities which reads:

"Violent fighting took place last night in the region to the north of Arras."

"To the east of the road from Aix Noullette to Souchez we made our way into a grove, and here there developed a hand-to-hand fight in which we had the advantage."

"On the plateau to the Notre Dame de Lorette we took possession of a German work."

"A very violent fight developed around the sugar mill at Souchez, in the course of which we took about sixty prisoners."

"In the Vosges near Fontenelle, north of St. Die, during the night of May 30-31, a German attack in which two companies participated was repulsed by us with heavy losses to the enemy."

Paris, June 1, 2:35 p. m.—An official report on the operations in the Dardanelles given out here this afternoon says:

"The fighting has resolved itself for several days past into engagements over a limited area. These have taken place almost daily and they all have come to an end with gains for the allied troops. Continuing the report says a detachment of colonial volunteers captured by assault on Friday evening a small fort in the ravine of Kereves Dere, repulsing two counter attacks delivered by the Turks and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

"The British troops also won a brilliant success in repulsing a violent assault near Gaba Tepe," says the report.

Verona, Italy, June 1, via Paris, 3:25 p. m.—Rain storms and fog are operating a rapid development of Italian operations against the Austrian positions in the Adige valley. Some Alpine detachments and two regiments of Bersaglierie have been exposed to the weather, soaked through for fifty hours without the possibility of going into camp.

Long range cannon are now being transported by the Italians towards the points to be occupied, one of which is within seven miles of Rovereto.

The whole high plateau of Lavarone is now in the hands of Italian troops, who also are threatening to take the Austrian city of Trento from behind, along the Fiemme valley.

London, June 1, 5:02 p. m.—The Zeppelin raid on the metropolitan area last night has brought a recrudescence of the anti-German demonstrations of the mobs.

The crowds against Germans is acute. Crowds have attacked German shops and special constables have had to be called out to deal with the people.

The statement of the authorities reads: "In amplification of the information which appeared in this morning's newspapers, the following particulars of last night's Zeppelin raid in the metropolitan area are now available for publication. Late last night about ninety bombs, mostly of an incendiary character, were dropped from hostile aircraft in various localities not far distant from each other. A number of fires, of which only three were large enough to require the services of fire engines, brought out. All of them were promptly and effectively dealt with, and only one of them necessitated a district call. The fires

all were caused by the incendiary bombs referred to.

"No public building was injured, but a number of private premises were damaged by the fire or water."

"The number of casualties is small so far as at present has been ascertained. One infant, one boy, one man and one woman were killed, and another woman was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of."

"A few other private citizens were seriously injured, but the precise number has not been ascertained."

"Adequate police arrangements, including the calling out of special constables enable the situation to be kept thoroughly in hand at all times."

The rioters have pulled down the barricades from shops which had been boarded up since the previous disorder and what furniture and goods remained has been looted.

Rome, May 31, via Paris, June 1, 1:45 a. m.—The following official statement of the operations of the Italian military forces was issued to-night by General Cadorna, chief of the general staff:

"The advance of our troops beyond the Tyrolean frontier continues, and we have occupied the important height of Zugna, about four miles north of Ala, which dominates Rovereto. Upon the height, the Austrians some time ago ordered a fortress built. Our vigorous artillery action on the plateau being followed up, the fire of the Austrian fort Belvedere diminished in intensity and our infantry is solidly established upon the field."

"Our front advancing in Val Zugna has arrived within five miles of Borgo, and is supported strongly on two slopes of the valley. The mountain of Belvedere, which dominates Fiera di Primieri in the Cison valley, is also in our hands."

"A battalion and a half of Austrians with mountain guns attacked our Alpine troops in a defile of Mount Croce on the Carnia frontier May 30. The Alpine troops repulsed five spirited attacks, delivered one after the other, after which they took the offensive in a violent rain and thick fog, putting their assailants to flight. Our losses were light."

Paris, June 1, 11:55 a. m.—The German consul at Haifa in Syria, on the bay of Acre, having incited Turkish troops to commit acts hostile to the French, a French cruiser sailed up to Haifa and by a few well directed shells destroyed the consulate.

This information is found in an announcement given out today by the French ministry of marine which reads:

"The ministry of marine, having been advised that the German consul at Haifa had incited Turkish troops to open fire on a boat carrying a flag of truce and to violate the burial place in Haifa of a number of the soldiers of the army of the Napoleon, scattering at the same time the remains of a French admiral interred there, sent a cruiser which destroyed the consulate. The Ottoman authorities were given previous notice of the reason for this action."

No other buildings were hit."

Chicago, June 1.—Hearing of evidence in the so-called police graft case has begun in Judge Devore's branch of the criminal court today.

James Day O'Steen, former captain at the Maxwell street station, and Michael Weisbaum and Frederick Roth, former deputy under him, are alleged to have protected members of a ring of burglars on a percentage basis of the loot.

Stephen A. Malato, state's assistant attorney in his opening statement, said that the evidence would show that the defendants entered upon a conspiracy to aid protected members of the ring in perpetuating burglaries thereby becoming principals in the crimes.

Richmond, Va., June 1.—Pledges of support to President Wilson "in these perilous times," and prayers for righteous peace of the world, marked the opening here today of the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Confederate veterans.

To the strains of "Dixie," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" and "Stone Wall Jackson's Way," thousands of wearers of the gray from all parts of the southland marched through the streets of the old capital of the Confederacy to the city auditorium, where they were welcomed by Governor Stewart.

Hundreds of "Stars and Bars" were waved by a concert of boys and girls as the veterans cheered a black-clad little woman, the widow of General J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalry hero.

At the outset of the ceremonies, Chaplain W. J. Bachman of Chattanooga prayed for "blessings upon our country, our chief executive and all in authority in these perilous times."

The American note stands for this principle. The German reply argues that danger from a suspicious craft is reason for the sinking of the vessel so that her crew and passengers are unable to escape."

"The Lamp of Experience"

Do you remember the Examiner's former voting contests? Were they satisfactory? Who won the auto? Who slipped out the winning ticket? Do you want to go against another "frame-up"?

DO YOU KNOW THE WINNER IS ALREADY PICKED?

Voting contests are a mistake for a paper, and a pest for the people. Subscribe for the Examiner if you want a morning Ogden paper. But keep out of all shell games.

For the original same type and size from which this free advertisement is copied see Ogden Examiner, August 28th, 1912, front page.

P. S.—The biggest fakers in the world hide behind women's skirts or the names of men of respectability. "Chickens come home to roost."

## RED CROSS PLAN TO AID MEXICANS

May Utilize Army Post on Border as Depots for Collecting and Distributing Food.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson will confer with Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross tomorrow on a Red Cross plan to utilize Mexican border army posts as depots for the collection and distribution of food to starving Mexicans.

The president will confer later with Secretary Garrison on the subject.

Reports to the Red Cross and the state department indicate that in the presence of famine, foodstuffs are being shipped out of Mexico to the United States, Cuba and elsewhere, and that in the United States they are being sold cheaper than over the Mexican line.

As an experiment, Red Cross food supplies will be sent to American consuls, who will form responsible local committees to distribute them. The dispatch of two carloads of supplies to Monterey will test that method.

Governor Withycombe of Oregon has advised the Red Cross he will appeal for aid, and other governors are expected to reply to the Red Cross appeal quickly.

An embargo against exports of arms to Mexico and against imports of foodstuffs to the United States, as a step in relieving famine conditions below the Rio Grande was proposed today to President Wilson by Miss Mabel Boardman of the executive committee of the American Red Cross.

The Carranza agency announced receipt of the following cablegram from Vera Cruz:

"Carranza, through the secretary of war and marine, has instructed all authorities in the territory controlled by the constitutionalists that they will be supplied with grains and provisions whenever it is necessary for the people to have them. Six thousand tons of corn were purchased today by the government. The governor of Queretaro wired the first chief that his state has sufficient supplies to feed all the southern part of Mexico until the next crop. The governor of Guanajuato wires they have a big excess that can be used to supply other localities in the country."

"The food situation in Mexico City is pitiable, and Carranza is collecting supplies to meet the situation when the constitutionalists enter the city."

POLICE GRAFT CASE IS BEGUN

Chicago, June 1.—Hearing of evidence in the so-called police graft case has begun in Judge Devore's branch of the criminal court today.

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and that the American people may stand with faces of flint for righteousness and the peace of the world.

Sons Pledge Lives. The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is also in session here. Clarence J. Owens of Washington was roundly cheered when, addressing the Sons of Veterans, he declared:

"If in the wisdom of our great chief executive, it should be decided that our national honor is compromised by the further maintenance of peace, and if the call to arms should then follow, I say that no part of the country will rally more wholeheartedly to the support of the president than the sons of the men who fifty years ago took up arms in the south's cause."

MEXICANS FIRE ON FISHING LAUNCH

San Diego, Cal., June 1.—The American fishing launch America arrived here today speckled with bullet holes, received, the crew said, at Punta Banda bay, eighteen miles southeast of Ensenada, Lower California. Bullets also tore the clothing of the crew.

Owners of the boat said they believed it was mistaken for a launch attempting to land Chinese.

The firing began from ambush when the America dropped anchor, and continued until she was out of range.

ATTEMPT MADE TO DAMAGE BIG GUNS

Port Townsend, Wash., May 31.—An attempt to put the big guns out of commission at Fort Worden and Fort Flagler, guarding the entrance to Puget Sound, was made several days ago, it became known tonight, and as a result all visitors have been barred from the forts in this district.

It is reported that breach blocks of four guns were removed and the locking mechanism damaged. Officers at the forts have endeavored to keep the matter secret.

The discovery followed a report that Fort Worden had been photographed in detail by persons who had surreptitiously entered the grounds. The photographs gave the relative locations of the big guns and the hidden batteries. It is said that the war department, hearing of the photographing of the forts, sent two secret service men here to investigate.

It is reported they found no trouble in gaining entrance to the batteries and subsidiary stations connected with the defenses.

Up to the time of these discoveries automobiles with eight-seaters were permitted to visit the elevation where the batteries are located, but new orders have been issued forbidding any person to visit the batteries without a special permit from the commanding officer, and such permits will be limited, and those who receive them will be accompanied by a guard.

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.—A declaration of inter-independence, which would pave the way for a new "nation of nations" was proposed today by Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, speaking in Independence Hall to the delegates to the recent Pan-American financial conference, guests of the city for the day. The mayor proposed also the use of an international flag to protect commerce on the high seas.

"Upon this meeting, properly followed up," said the mayor, "may be organized a new nation of nations. The time has come when thirteen or more nations on this continent should sign a declaration of independence. Can we not form such a union between ourselves that would be absolutely irresistible?"

The mayor's suggestion was greeted with cheers by the delegates.

ANTI-FRATERNITY LAW IS UPHELD

Washington, June 1.—Constitutionality of the Mississippi anti-fraternity law was upheld today by the supreme court without dissent.

The first case to come before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of a state anti-fraternity law was that of J. P. Waugh, who sought admission to the University of Mississippi.

Waugh was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Millsaps college, Mississippi. In 1912 he applied for admission to the law school of the University of Mississippi, but was denied admittance because he refused to sign an "anti-fraternity pledge" not to join the organization or perpetuation of any fraternity while a member of the university. He filed a suit to compel the university authorities to admit him, contending that the anti-fraternity law enacted by the state of Mississippi in 1912 was unconstitutional.

One of the grounds on which the law was attacked originally was that it barred Greek letter fraternities, in themselves harmless institutions, from the state university. This point was not urged before the supreme court. The law was attacked on the ground that it worked discriminations as to honors, diplomas and distinctions as between students in the university at the time the law was passed and those fraternity members who later became students at the university.

The president indicated in his speech yesterday at Arlington that he hoped to have the widest counsel in the present situation. While he wants to secure a reply to Germany within a day or two, he intends to go over the new note carefully with Counselor Lansing and legal officers of the government before it is dispatched.

Secretary Redfield was the only member absent today. Secretary Houston had hurried here from the west to be present.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES CASE

Washington, June 1.—The supreme court dismissed a suit today attacking the constitutionality of the Nebraska statute prohibiting non-resident aliens from inheriting agricultural land. English heirs of John Toop attacked disposition of his property, claiming their interest was guaranteed by treaty.

The court found the treaty did not exist until after Toop had died and therefore dismissed the suit.

This leaves the constitutionality of the law determined.

## WILSON CABINET DISCUSSES NOTE

President Probing Further Into Important Questions Involved in Controversy With Germany.

TO DRAFT REPLY

Bernstorff Seeks Audience—Editorial Comment Deeply Impresses Chief Executive.

Washington, June 1.—After more than two hours of discussion by President Wilson and the cabinet over the international problems with respect to Germany and Mexico confronting the United States, preparation of a second note to Germany was begun, and a warning to the factions in Mexico was completed.

No announcement was made further than the president's statement warning the Mexican leaders to improve conditions would be made public tomorrow morning. All the cabinet officials were especially reserved over what had been said about Germany's reply to the Lusitania note.

The prevailing belief after the cabinet meeting was that a note, probably very brief, would be dispatched to Germany, asking whether the imperial government intends by its answer to disregard fundamental principles of international law. If Germany's answer indicates an unwillingness to recognize what have hitherto been regarded universally as accepted principles of international law based on customs and laws of humanity, the United States probably will sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

That view found expression in quarters close to the White House, and was looked upon as the most plausible trend of the American government's policy.

When Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sees President Wilson tomorrow, unless he brings some new proposal differing from the reply signed by Herr von Jagow, the German foreign minister, it was believed today, in well-informed quarters, that his visit will not affect the character of the new American note, although the president's personal views, it was thought, would be impressed upon the ambassador and might have some influence in Berlin in reception of the forthcoming communication.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson told his cabinet today that he did not feel it would be wise for him to discuss Germany's reply to the American note until after he had consulted his cabinet and studied further the important questions involved.

The president said the American rejoinder, however, would not be many days delayed. He spoke of having studied the official text last night and had intended to have a primary discussion with his cabinet at today's session.

Calm in bearing and showing no signs of the strain of the international problems before him, the president received the Washington correspondents, as is his custom, on Tuesday. Questions concerning domestic affairs had hardly touched the edge of his mind as he phrased it, because of the greater importance of the international situation. The president revealed that he had not yet drafted the reply to Germany and that it probably would be done after today's cabinet meeting.

Tomorrow Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, at his own request will see the president. The reply then is expected to go forward on Thursday or Friday.

The president, it is understood, has been much impressed with the practically unanimous verdict of American editorial opinion that the German answer is not really an answer, but an evasion of the greater issues of law and humanity. His close advisers say he regards it as a true reflection of the opinion of the country and will endeavor by his action to express it.

Many of those familiar with the president's attitude say the rejoinder will be brief and will demand an early reply. Failure to meet the American representations would, it was freely predicted, result in a severance of diplomatic relations. Diplomatic non-intercourse, however, was not necessarily followed, it was pointed out today, by any other steps unless American rights were again flagrantly violated.

The president indicated in his speech yesterday at Arlington that he hoped to have the widest counsel in the present situation. While he wants to secure a reply to Germany within a day or two, he intends to go over the new note carefully with Counselor Lansing and legal officers of the government before it is dispatched.

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